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BULLETIN ON CURRENT LITERATURE

OF INTEREST TO CRIPPLED CHILDREN WORKERS

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Any publication or article listed in this bulletin may be borrowed free of charge from the Bureau of Information of the National Society for Crippled Children. Bibliographies listing similar articles, or loan package libraries containing additional literature on any of the subjects discussed in these articles, will be sent to any interested person upon request.

Articles appearing in the bimonthly magazine, THE CRIPPLED CHILD, or in the monthly news letter of the Society, THE CRIPPLED CHILD BULLETIN, are not listed in this bulletin.

A list of periodicals in which articles listed in this issue originally appeared, together with their addresses and prices, is given on page 7.

Bulletin on Current Literature

Prepared by Lillian Dowdall, Librarian

Issued monthly to affiliated state and local societies for crippled children, state agencies engaged in the treatment, education or vocational rehabilitation of cripples, and public or private institutions and agencies having Institutional Membership in the National Society for Crippled Children. Available also to other individuals and agencies who pay 50¢ a year to cover actual costs of materials and postage.

264. Angove, Percy C. Special Bulletin to Executive Secretaries re Bill to Provide for the Vocational Rehabilitation of Individuals Suffering from War - Connected or Other Disabilities; S. 2714 introduced in the Senate by Senator La Follette, and H. R. 7484 introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Barden. National Society for Crippled Children, Elyria, Ohio. Sept. 21, 1942, 3 pp. Mimeographed. Free upon request.

265. Berger, Clyde. We Must Behave Ourselves. Spastic Review, Summer-Fall, 1942. Vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 2. pp. 17-19.

The author, himself a spastic, urges parents to hold their spastic children responsible for good behavior, and to set up for them a "standard of discipline worthy of any well-behaved child." He points out typical situations in which parents may tolerate misbehavior because of the child's handicap, and suggests ways of meeting these situations.

266. Blodgett, Margaret L., O.T.R. The Place of Occupational Therapy in the Treatment of Arthritis. Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation, Oct., 1942. Vol. 21, No. 5, pp. 277-282.

267. Bosley, W. Elvis, A.B. Objectionable Objectivity in Testing Crippled Children. Journal of Exceptional Children, Oct., 1942. Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 7-10.

This article discusses the inadequacy of the mental measurement of cerebral palsy children by the present-day intelligence tests used for normal children.

268. Care and Education for Exceptional Children in Tennessee - Special Education Project Report of Progress, 1939-1942. Tennessee Congress of Parents and Teachers, 413-15 Hume-Fogg Bldg., Nashville, Tennessee. 1942. 299 pp.

The report of a Special Education Project authorized in 1939 by the Tennessee Congress of Parents and Teachers "to arouse and coordinate the efforts of homes, health, welfare, social-civic, and educational leaders, groups, and agencies for educational and social planning for the exceptional school child." Among the activities reported in this book is a survey of available services and facilities for exceptional children made by the state and local parent-teacher associations with the cooperation of governmental officials and employees whose duties concern the exceptional child.

In a 24-page section on crippled children, statistics are presented on the children now being served and those needing additional services; special services such as the University of Tennessee's joint teacher training and hospital school program are described; a history of crippled children work in Tennessee is given; and many pictures illustrating various services to the crippled child are included. Another 22-page section is devoted to malnourished children, with special emphasis on school lunches and on nutrition education. A study of legislation pertaining to exceptional children, and a state directory of child-caring institutions and agencies are also included.

269. Conference on Orthopaedic Hospitals in Wartime. News Letter, Central Council for the Care of Cripples. August, 1942. No. 11, pp. 4-10.

A conference group of English orthopedic hospital administrators discuss informally new problems due to the war - ratio of nurses to patients, age of admission of student nurses, use of nurses'aides, provision of soap ration coupons to hospital employees, and education of hospitalized children.

270. Dickson, James A., M.D. Orthopedic Surgery Between Two Wars. Journal of the American Medical Association, Oct. 10, 1942. Vol. 120, No. 6, pp. 413-416.

Dr. Dickson discusses the great impetus of World War I upon the study of orthopedics and its development as a specialty. He tells of many advances in orthopedic treatment since that War. The Orr treatment of compound fractures, described and explained in the article, is cited as an example of the type of progress which has been made.

271. Dreher, H. A. Rating for the Handicapped. Employment Security Review, Oct. 1942 Vol. 9, No. 10, pp. 15-16.

The supervisor of the special service department for the handicapped of the U. S. Employment Service office in Cleveland, Ohio, tells of the placements made by this special department since it was created in January, 1942.

272. First Report, Committee on the Handicapped in the National Emergency. Journal of Exceptional Children, Oct. 1942. Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 18-21.

This committee of the International Council for Exceptional Children submits a plan to establish four types of camps for the employment of the mentally and physically handicapped during this war -- 1. farm camps at which out-of-school boys would be given short intensified agricultural training and from which they would be placed and supervised in private agricultural employment; 2. conservation camps providing reforestation, fire fighting and similar work for boys not fitted for private employment; 3. city camps at which boys and unemployed married men living with their families would be engaged in municipal public works; and 4. labor camps in connection with army camps. The committee recommends that the first two types of camps be started first and that their enrollment be limited to the mentally retarded.

273. Fetterman, J.L., M.A., M.D.; and Greve, Bell, A.B., LL.B. The Auracraft Shop -- A Work Project for Unemployable Epileptics. Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation, Oct. 1942. Vol. 21, No. 5, pp. 283-288.

274. Gomme, R.E. The Interim Scheme for the Training and Resettlement of the Disabled. News Letter, Central Council for the Care of Cripples, Aug. 1942. No. 11, pp. 11-16.

An official of the British Ministry of Labour and National Service describes their program of vocational counseling, training, and placement of the war disabled and other physically handicapped persons. He indicates that there, as here, many physically handicapped persons without special training are being utilized in war employment which will be non-existent after the war, and therefore many of these will have to be trained and placed in more permanent employment after the war. Plans are now being made to establish sheltered workshops for those cases which are not placed in regular war employment.

275. Haller, Ellis. War Producers Hire Handicapped Workers; They Do Good Job, Too. The Wall Street Journal, Oct. 16, 1942.

The author, a staff correspondent for the Wall Street Journal, cites many instances of successful employment of the handicapped in war industries. He includes a summary of the findings and recommendations of the Illinois Association for the Crippled's recent study of five large Chicago industries to determine their attitude toward employment of the handicapped. "The concerns included a war plant, a bank, a meat packing firm, one of the large public utility companies and one of the two largest mail order houses. The report suggested that in seeking job placements for the disabled, the three

obstacles most commonly encountered concerned workmen's compensation, group insurance and pre-employment medical examinations."

He briefly states the favorable decisions on the employability of the physically handicapped made by organizations and concerns which have evaluated their own experience with the handicapped - Western Electric Co., Ford Motor Co., National Industrial Conference Board, and American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons.

276. Hicker, Harry D.; and Hart, Frank E., Jr. Your Vocational Rehabilitation. California State Department of Education, Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, Sacramento, July, 1942.

A series of seven pamphlets prepared for use of the vocational rehabilitation client as he proceeds through his rehabilitation schedule. The titles of the seven pamphlets are:

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| 1. Why Vocational Rehabilitation? | 5. Psychology and You. |
| 2. Relationships and Responsibilities. | 6. Your Next Job - Getting a Job. |
| 3. Learning and Effective Study. | 7. Success on the Job and |
| 4. Personality and Personal Development. | Success in Life. |

277. Hudson, Holland. Congress Looks At Rehabilitation. Bulletin of National Tuberculosis Association, Oct., 1942. Vol. 28, No. 10, pp. 147-148, 158.

A summary of federal legislative proposals for the expansion of the vocational rehabilitation and veteran rehabilitation program.

278. Johnstone, Edward R. Report of the Director. The Training School Bulletin, Sept., 1942. Vol. 39, No. 5, pp. 100-113.

Included in Dr. Johnstone's report is a summary of the activities of the cerebral palsy research and treatment division, known as Babbitt Hospital. J. Thomas McIntire, psychologist in charge of this unit, reports that this experimental unit will be terminated and, in the fall, treatment will be available for 90 New Jersey children in four centrally located units. In the nearly six years of its work, this project has examined and classified approximately 1000 cerebral palsy children, about 50% of all such children in New Jersey under 21 years of age. Mr. McIntire reports that the average gain in the rate of social maturation of boys treated at Babbitt was approximately three times as rapid during residence as their development prior to admission.

279. Kossoris, Max D. Industrial Injuries in the United States During 1941. Monthly Labor Review, Sept., 1942. Vol. 55, No. 3, pp. 501-527.
280. Kuhns, John G., M.D. Congenital Flatfoot. Journal of the American Medical Association, Oct. 3, 1942. Vol. 120, No. 5, pp. 329-333.
281. Latimer, Louise P. Children's Reading: Its Uses and Abuses. Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation, Oct., 1942. Vol. 21, No. 5, pp. 271-276.

The Director of children's work for the Washington, D. C., Public Library discusses the place of good reading in a child's life. She particularly recommends reading for handicapped children, and hopes some day to institute a division for handicapped children in her own public library children's department. She describes the opening of a library in the crippled children's division of the municipal hospital in Washington, and points to a few cases which show the value of the library to the children.

282. McCarroll, H. R., M.D. The Role of Physical Therapy in the Early Treatment of Poliomyelitis. Journal of the American Medical Association, Oct. 17, 1942. Vol. 120, No. 7, pp. 517-519.

A statistical study of poliomyelitis cases which compares the conditions of the extremities of cases which are grouped according to the length of time physical therapy was given and the part it played in the total treatment. The results of all groups combined are also compared according to the degree of original involvement of the extremity.

"From these findings it seems safe to assume that the results in anterior poliomyelitis can be more adequately explained on the basis of the underlying pathologic process than on the form of the early treatment used."

283. Manual of Physical Therapy. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois. 1942. 35 pp. 25¢.

Sections of this manual are devoted to the treatment of such crippling conditions as arthritis, sprains and dislocations, amputations, fractures, stiff joints, and traumatic cerebral spastic paralysis. This manual was prepared for the use of Army and Navy medical officers.

284. Martens, Elise H., Ph.D. Some Administrative and Supervisory Problems in the Education of Exceptional Children. Journal of Exceptional Children, Oct., 1942. Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 11-14.

Deals with secondary education for exceptional children, special education in rural areas, and the place of special education in programs of school administration and supervision.

285. Nagel, John S. and Brown, Meyer, M.D., Ph.D. Problems of Labor Supply for War Production. Zurich Insurance Companies, 135 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois. Sept., 1942. 35 pp.

The two-page section on the physically handicapped relates several instances of their successful employment, and recommends that jobs be analyzed to determine which ones can be satisfactorily performed regardless of specified handicaps.

"There are a number of good reasons why physically handicapped persons are proving sound investments when placed in suitable jobs:

1. They are virtually draft-proof.
2. They are often better for particular jobs than a normal person, e.g., workers deaf or hard-of-hearing are ideal for work requiring concentration in noisy surroundings.
3. They don't shop around for better jobs. This reduces turnover and makes for better morale of a contented work force.
4. They take better care of their work and pay more attention to it, thus increasing productivity.
5. They are more appreciative of their opportunities, and hence more loyal.
6. They are likely to have fewer accidents because they are accustomed to acting more cautiously. ...
7. Their attendance record is as good as that of normal persons."

286. Newland, T. Ernest, Ph.D. County Supervisors of Special Education in Pennsylvania. Journal of Exceptional Children, October, 1942. Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 23-25.

Pennsylvania's state director of special education describes that state's

unique plan of state-employed regional supervisors of education of exceptional children in rural areas. The number, qualifications, and activities of these supervisors are discussed.

287. Ober, Frank R., M.D. Pain and Tenderness During the Acute Stage of Poliomyelitis. Journal of the American Medical Association, Oct. 17, 1942. Vol. 120, No. 7, pp. 514-515.

Dr. Ober discusses principles of the Kenny treatment which he recommends and describes as "superb nursing and common sense."

288. Platt, L. Prescott. On Teaching Unselfishness - The Keynote to Democratic Living. Spastic Review, Summer-Fall, 1942. Vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 2, pp. 13,14.

"Because of the fact that the cerebral palsied child requires an unusual amount of attention it is extremely easy for him to develop a very selfish attitude." Mr. Platt urges therefore that parents of cerebral palsied children start at an early age to train the child in a positive program of thoughtfulness and courtesy toward others. He emphasizes the importance of these traits in the successful social adjustments of the child and adult, and suggests a few ways of developing these traits.

289. Post-War Training and Adjustment. Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City. 1942. 54 pp.

The Institute of Adult Education of Columbia University in April, 1942, appointed 45 persons to a special Commission on Post-War Training and Adjustment. This report of the Commission sets forth principles relating to the educational problems of returning service men and of displaced war industry workers following the war. In a brief section on "Rehabilitation," the history of the present vocational rehabilitation program is outlined, and the following statements are made:

"The chief administrative change that will be necessary will be granting to the Federal agency the authority to set up and enforce standards of administration and operating efficiency."

"Certain principles should cover further aspects of practice. They are:

1. The program should be comprehensive in the services it renders. It should deal with all war disabled ...
2. The Federal government should provide all funds necessary ...
3. ... New facilities should be created only when existing ones are not available, are inadequate, or are nonexistent.
4. The Federal agency administering the program should seek, in establishing standards of administration and efficiency, to encourage the maximum opportunities for state and local organizations - social, educational, economic - to share in the rehabilitation of their disabled."

290. Priority Ratings on Materials Used in the Manufacture of Braces and Prosthetic Appliances. National Society for Crippled Children, Elyria, Ohio. Oct. 13, 1942. Mimeographed. 2 pp., with attached sample Application for Preference Rating blank. Free on request.

A recent survey of hospitals operating brace shops showed that many of them were seriously handicapped in providing braces because they did not have high enough priority ratings to secure essential materials in sufficient quantities at times when they were needed. The National Society for Crippled Children reported these results to the War Production Board, and after

consultation with them, issued this bulletin giving directions for obtaining necessary priority ratings for brace materials.

291. Ratcliff, J. D. New Knowledge About Polio. Hygeia, Oct. 1942. Vol. 20, No. 10, pp. 754-755, 798-799.

A review of research on poliomyelitis devoted mostly to the research of Drs. Paul and Trask on the presence of the virus in sewage and in the bodies of flies.

"Whether polio is usually, or only sometimes, spread by flies, there is new reason to fight the filthy fly. An intensified 'swat the fly' campaign may not wipe out poliomyelitis, but if it even reduces appreciably the number of cases, it will be well worth the cost".

292. Ratcliff, J.D. and Miller, Lois Mattox. Sensational Advances in the War Against Infantile Paralysis. The Reader's Digest, Oct. 1942. Vol. 41, No. 246, pp. 24-30.

The first part of this article is a summary of recent research on the spread of poliomyelitis virus; the second part is a history of medical acceptance of the Kenny treatment in the United States.

293. Round Table on Rehabilitation. The Physiotherapy Review, Sept.-Oct., 1942. Vol. 22, No. 5, pp. 266-270.

A history of the American Physiotherapy Association's efforts which resulted in the recent organization of the National Advisory Council on Rehabilitation. Some of the resolutions and statements approved at meetings of this Council [referred to in the article as the "Allied Council"] are quoted, and a list of officers, delegates, and member agencies is included.

294. Schools Approved for Training Physical Therapy Technicians. The Physiotherapy Review, Sept.-Oct., 1942. Vol. 22, No. 5, pg. 264.

This list of approved schools shows the name and location of school, names of medical and technical directors, educational entrance requirements, length of courses, admission dates, tuition charges, and type of certification awarded [certificate, diploma, or degree].

295. Sister Vincent of the Eucharist, R. N. Nursing Care in Spinal Fusion. American Journal of Nursing, Oct. 1942. Vol. 42, No. 10, pp. 1166-1168.

296. Spencer, Reva Ellen; and Wiley, Will E. A Visual Approach to Posture Improvement. The American School Board Journal, Oct. 1942. Vol. 105, No. 4, pp. 16, 69.

A synopsis of the posture-correction program in the Whittier, California, public schools. The program includes the photographing of all children for posture records, corrective exercises, and securing of necessary nutritional and medical attention for the many cases in which such attention is needed.

297. Summary of Proceedings of the Workshop on Conservation of Human Resources in War-time. Hearing Division of Psychology Clinic, The University of Southern California, 1942. Price \$1.00. 29 pages. Mimeographed.

This conference, widely attended by educators and big business representatives, was held in order to help meet the demand for a more extensive program of co-operation, research and dissemination of information regarding the training and placement of the handicapped in war industries.

It was conducted by the Hearing Division of Psychology Clinic, University of Southern California, with the cooperation of the United States Employment Service, The California State Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, and The Southern California Social Service Council for the Hard of Hearing.

The first two sections of this report deal with the handicapped and war-disabled in war industry and civil service; the last two with hearing conservation programs for preschool and school children. Nationally-known authorities and state and local specialists participated in all sections of the programs. The following are among the conclusions reached at these sessions:

"The process of rehabilitation should begin in the Government hospitals, and through a coordinated, continuous program should be carried on through convalescence and the period following discharge into suitable employment."

"The adjustment phase of the program following discharge should be the exclusive responsibility of the existing Federal-State service of Vocational Rehabilitation."

"Counseling and training centers (or a combination of both) may be advisable for cases requiring special attention. Facilities for try-out courses for many types of work could thus be made readily available to aid in selection of job objective in difficult cases."

"Colonization schemes are not favored."

"Sheltered employment facilities should be provided for those who cannot complete in private industry, but who might become partially or wholly supporting under sheltered conditions."

At one of these sessions the Employment Manager of the North American Aviation Company presented a list of occupations of 53 of the physically handicapped persons employed by his company. The list indicates the number of persons of each type of disability in each job classification.

298. Valliant, Nancy, O.T.R. The Practical Application of Occupational Therapy in a Curative Workshop. Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation, Oct. 1942. Vol. 21, No. 5, pp. 292-293.

PERIODICALS

The American Journal of Nursing, 1790 Broadway, New York. Monthly. \$3 yr.; 35¢ copy.

The American School Board Journal, 540 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis. Monthly.

\$3 yr.; 35¢ copy.

Bulletin of the National Tuberculosis Association, 1790 Broadway, New York. Monthly.

Employment Security Review, Gov't Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Monthly. \$1 yr.; 10¢ copy.

Hygeia, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago. Monthly. \$2.50 yr.; 25¢ copy.

The Journal of the American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Weekly. \$8 yr.; 25¢ copy.

Journal of Exceptional Children, Saranac, Mich. Monthly, Oct. to May. \$2 yr.; 30¢ copy.

Monthly Labor Review, Gov't Printing Office, Washington, D.C. \$3.50 yr.; 30¢ copy.

News Letter, Central Council for the Care of Cripples, 34 Eccleston Square, London, S. W. 1, England. Quarterly. (In future, to be issued semi-annually.) 3d. a copy.

Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation, Williams & Wilkins Co., Mt. Royal and Guilford Aves., Baltimore, Md. Bimonthly. \$5 yr.; \$1 copy.

The Physiotherapy Review, 737 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Bimonthly. \$2.50 yr.; 50¢ copy.

The Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, N. Y. Monthly. \$3 yr.; 25¢ copy.

Spastic Review, 1751 North Fairmount, Wichita, Kansas. Quarterly. \$1.50 yr.; 50¢ copy.

The Training School Bulletin, Vineland, N. J. Monthly, Sept. to June. \$1 yr.; 15¢ copy.

The Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad St., New York. Daily. \$18.00 yr.

ERRATA

In the July-August issue, article No. 219, page 6, the price of the pamphlet, "Primer on Arthritis," was incorrectly quoted. The correct price is 15¢.

In the September issue, page 7, the yearly subscription price of the magazine, ARCHIVES OF PHYSICAL THERAPY, was incorrectly quoted. The correct price is \$5.00 per year. (Special \$3.00 rate for registered physical therapy technicians.)